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### Summary

A developmental study of the female and male reproductive organs of *Liagora farinosa* Lamx. belonging to the Helminthocladiaceae, Nemalionales, Rhodophyta is dealt with. The mode of the cystocarpic formation is nearly the same as that of *Liagora vicida* (Forsk.) Ag. investigated by Kylin (1930), excepting for the developmental mode of involurce-like filaments. In the present species the filaments do not penetrate into the cystocarp as in *L. viscida*, but envelop loosely it. Asexual spores, which are here named monospores, have abundantly been found, forming single or two or three together on the top cells of the assimilatory filaments. The monospores have been found more abundantly on male plants than female. The developmental mode of the spore is also studied. So-called monosporangial discs reported by Howe (1920) and Yamada (1938 a) have not been observed in the materials used. The present plants are dioecious.

○カンコノキの語源私考 (前川文夫) Fumio MAEKAWA: Ethymological consideration for Japanese name of *Glochidion obovatum*. この和名の語源は今のところ小川由一氏が小口郷植物誌: 60 (1960) にのべたこの木の葉形がカンコ舟に似て居ると見立ててカンコギであろうと推論した以外にはないようである。私は次のように考えたい。倭名抄にもでてるように唐菓子 (カラクダモノ) の一種に鰯鯛 (カッコ) がある。小麦粉で作り油で揚げたもので奈良時代には知られた菓子であり、カンコともいう。それと黄ばんで多少とも表面のざらついた、しかも中空で扁平の果実とが形が似ていたからではないかと思う。